

1900. This exhibition is of quite as great importance to the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain as it is to Great Britain itself, and in giving my readers a few particulars in regard to it they have the very earliest possible reliable information.

So far as Great Britain and her colonies are concerned their action is to be regulated by a Royal Commission, and I am pleased to see that, so far as Canada is dealt with, the Dominion is represented on the commission by, to use official phraseology, "Our right trusty and well-be-loved Donald Alexander, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, High Commissioner in London for Our Dominion of Canada." Agriculture will be found at the exhibition in what is designated "group 7," and this group is to consist of "classes 35 to 42," in which may be shown (a) implements and processes used in rural cultivation; (b) appliances and processes used in vine culture; (c) ditto used in agricultural industries; (d) agronomy (theory of agriculture), agricultural statistics; (e) vegetable food products; (f) animal food products; (g) non-edible agricultural products; and (h) useful insects and their products, and destructive insects and parasitic plants.

Concerning "horticulture and arboriculture" group 8 will be set apart for these, and in this group there will be six classes, for (1) appliances and processes used in horticulture and arboriculture; (2) kitchen garden plants; (3) fruit and fruit trees; (4) trees, shrubs, ornamental plants and flowers; (5) greenhouse and hothouse plants; (6) horticultural and nursery seeds and stock.

In group 9, to which it is not necessary perhaps to more than merely allude, will be devoted six classes for matters connected with "Forests, sport, fishing, gathering wild crops." Those desiring fuller details as to the exhibition will be able to obtain them, I assume, from the Dominion authorities either now or very shortly. At any rate, the foregoing will give a general idea what the exhibition is to consist of from the agriculturist's and horticulturist's point of view. I will only further add that in the class (f) for animal food products exhibitors will be enabled to show "(1) edible fatty substances and oils; (2) fresh or preserved milk; (3) fresh, salt, or highly salt butter; (4) cheese; (5) eggs. It seems to me that this is an opportunity which should not be lost by the Canadian farmer—either individually or through the Government—to show his butter and cheese; for it must not be forgotten that, although a large market may

not be possible in France, buyers from all countries will be at the exhibition and not least from Great Britain itself. Much business is sometimes done during the excitement and enthusiasm of an ordinary agricultural show. Much more may be expected at Paris in 1900.

Readers will doubtless be aware by this time that our great annual agricultural exhibition, viz., that of our Royal Agricultural Society—with its 11,000 or 12,000 subscribing members of the highest class—has been held and is over. I do not propose to refer to it in general, as it is much like the ordinary agricultural exhibitions of other countries, except that it is much larger and, perhaps, has the very best live stock which is ever seen. I desire, however, to refer to one or two new inventions which up-to-date Canadians should know about. In the first place, two new cream separators were shown for the first time. One is named the "Melotte," and it is claimed that it is the best in the market. As it was not entered for any of the silver medals given for "new implements, etc.," I prefer to say nothing about it. Possibly it will compete with older makes at coming shows, and then I shall see what it can and can not do. The other cream separator is named the "Centrator" and, unlike the Melotte, it entered for one of the medals referred to and, what is more, won it. It is claimed by the makers (and, having inspected the machine, I see no reason to doubt the claim) that the Centrator is easily worked by a boy (in the smallest sizes); that it is moderate in price; and that it can be easily cleaned. The makers, however, say that it separates the cream so perfectly that in the separated milk there remains only .05 to .09 per cent. of fat. If this is the fact, then the machine has a future, and older ones will have to look to their laurels. Professors Robertson, Dean, etc., would do well to enquire into the matter. The British agents are Messrs. Vipan & Headly, of Leicester, England; but it emanates primarily from, I understand, Sweden, the home of another first class separator.

Another useful, small, and inexpensive article for the dairy farmer was a milk strainer. This is priced at 14s., and I was informed that the sediment, which is arrested, cannot be forced through, whilst the finest dirt is stopped. The makers in this case are the Dairy Supply Company, of London, and, as the strainer received a medal from the judges, the farmer and dairy-bacteriologist may assume that it possesses exceptional merit.

Three other medals were also awarded, viz., to Messrs. R. Boby, Keyworth, and to the Monorail Portable Railway Company. These firms showed respectively: (1) A machine which separates plantain, or rib-grass from clover seeds—a most useful invention; (2) a barrow seed-drill for broadcast sowing, which users of such might find it advantageous to enquire further about; and (3) a very cheap form of railway plant, in which the power required is extremely small.—*Farming*